THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1830. NO. 39.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

NO. 33 Hand Street, between Penn and Liberty streets, having enlarged his Factory, has now on hand, and intends always to keep, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Spanish, Half Spanish, and Common Segars.

Also, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1829.—tf.

Superior Business Stands FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

Apply to
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No.33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

GEORGE GOLDER, Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

REFER TO

Messrs John Dilon & Son, Mr. James Ragne, J. S. Copelaid, D. Convers, } *Zanesville.*

K'Kee Clark & Co. Richard Boven, Mason & MDonough, John D. Davis, } *Pittsburgh.*

Jno. Golder Esq.—*Philadelphia.*

Col. Noah Zane, Knox & M'Lee, Zane & Penoney, } *Wheeling.*

A. Golder,—*Baltimore.*

Wheeler & Chamberlain,—Cincinnati.

January 27, 1829.—1y.

Public Notce is Hereby Given,

THAT the Ntes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF Philadelphia, daily make insurance against loss or damage by FIRE on HOUSES and MERCHANDISE. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

GEO. COCHRAN, Agent,
No. 26, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

April 25—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Sheck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Porcelain Teeth.

DOCT. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, having during his late visit to the Eastern cities acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materals for making artificial ones.

Doct. E. M has it in his power to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently pomise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18.—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's.)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

For Sale,

THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store, and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER whose name is affixed to the firm of Steele and Carlisle advertised below, was the *sole Capitalist* in the late firm of *W. Steele & Co.* I. STEELE.

November 9th 1827—tf.

STEELE & CARLISLE,

(Successors of W. Steele & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

LEAF and Manufactured TOBACCO
JUNIATA IRON—assorted
ditto NAILS do
ditto Nail, Spike and Deck Rods
Shovels—Spades—Axes and Hoes
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS
Pig and Bar LEAD—White Lead in Oil
Wire Sifters, assorted—Drawing Chains
Superior Spanish SEGARS, &c. &c

Pittsburgh, November 9—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

For Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street: Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner of Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

April 14—tf.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

COTTON AND WOOLLEN Machinery.

THE subscribers, manufacturers of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at No. 24, Water street, between Market and Ferry streets, where they have fitted up their shop in a superior stile with the most approved tools; and that they are now ready to receive any order in their line. Also TURNING LATHES, of various descriptions, and many other kinds of tools, will be made and finished to order.

F. A. Bemis recently came from Massachusetts, and has been for many years engaged in the building of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, and has had access to the principal shops in the eastern States where he has acquired a knowledge of the most approved machinery now in use. We solicit a share of public patronage, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to give perfect satisfaction.

Application can be made at the Machine Shop, or to Messrs. L. & P. Peterson, on the corner of Market and Front streets.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

☞ Having a contract for cotton machinery now on hand, persons desirous of examining the work, can have an opportunity by calling at the machine shop.

F. A. B. & Co.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1829—eptf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

For Sale,

A COMPLETE set of Coppersmith's Tools, and a number of Tin Plate Worker's do. Inquire of

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
No. 12 Market Street

May 12—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, being about to decline business, requests all persons indebted to him to call and make payment, before the first of March next. Those who neglect this notice may expect to find their accounts placed in the hands of Alderman Christy, for collection.

FOR RENT, Three very neat and convenient Brick Dwelling Houses, with Hydrants in the yards, situated on Hay street, between Penn street and Allegheny river. Possession given on the first day of April next. Inquire of JOHN DALZELL.

January 12, 1830.—6w

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

Manufactured by S. Broadmeadow & Co.

THIS Steel will bear a *welding heat,* and is *tempered* or *hardened as the Crowly Steel,* and we warrant it as equal to the *best* English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.

May 15—1y.

J. HANSON,

Auctioneer, and Commission Merchant,

No. 46, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

IS now opening extensive consignments of choice seasonable

British, French, India, and Domestic

DRY GOODS:

Together with a quantity of

Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, &c.

All of which, (having been selected with much care, in *Philadelphia, New-York,* and *Baltimore,*) will be sold, by *Package* or *Piece,* at *Private Sale,* on accommodating terms. Country merchants are most respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

PUBLIC SALES continued, as usual, every *Monday* and *Thursday,* at 10 o'clock, A. M. and every *Saturday evening,* at half past 6.

BOOKS.

The City Auction Room is also constantly supplied with an extensive collection of Miscellaneous, School and Blank BOOKS, which may be had at private sale at auction prices.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1829—tf.

AUCTION SALES.

P. M'KENNA,

AUCTIONEER,

No. 99 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets,

EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1828—tf

ON SALE

At the City Auction Room,

No. 46 Wood Street.

LARGE and small *Porter Bottles,* of a superior quality,
Hollow *Glass-Ware,* assort'd.
Window *Glass* of all sizes,
Juniatta Nails and Brads, do
do and common Rolled Iron,
Nail, Spike and Deck Rods,
Iron *Tea-Kettles, Sad-Irons,*
Pig and Bar Lead—Rifle Powder,
Writing and Wrapping Paper.

ALSO

300 kegs prime Kentucky Tobacco,
500 Boxes superior do segars,
A few do *Stone's* superior Grass and Corn Scythes' together with
100 French Post Bedsteads, a superior article made in the state of New York.
36 Breakfast tables,—Bureaus,
Common and Fancy Chairs asst'd.

And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or City acceptances.

J. HANSON.

May 29—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE,* by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No. 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826—tf

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie,* respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3. 1829—tf.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander,* (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co.

Feb. 27—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of

MACHINE CARDS,

From the Manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester. Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for Cotton Cards will be punctually attended to.

WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829—tf.

Pine Creek Iron Works.

For Sale,

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.

Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS,
ISAAC LIGHTNER,
JOHN S. RIDDLE, } Assignees of Ekin & Ledlie.

March 27—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant twelve miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coalbanks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market, either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

August 7, 1829—tf

VIRGINIA GREEN GLASSWORKS

FOR SALE OR RENT.

POSSESSION TO BE GIVEN ON THE 1ST JULY NEXT.

THE subscribers, with a view of giving their exclusive attention to their mercantile pursuits, will sell the above valuable and lucrative property, with the buildings and lots adjacent,—or they will lease the same to a responsible individual or company, for a term of years. The establishment is in complete repair; and, from its location, possesses advantages and facilities for manufacturing and for sales, inferior to none, and superior to most of the kind in the western country.—If the establishment is rented, the lessee will be required to sustain the high reputation of the "brand." For terms, apply (previous to the first of April) to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. Pittsburgh, or to KNOX & M'KEE, Wheeling.

January 19—tf

PRINTING INK MANUFACTORY.

ORDERS can now be supplied for News-Ink, and in a short time hence for Book-Ink. Applications to be made to D. G. SEIXAS, No. 5 West Third Street.

We, the Printers of Cincinnati, having used or seen impressions of the News-Ink of the Cincinnati manufactory, do approve of it as an *excellent* article.—*J. H. Looker, Whetstone & Buxtone, N. & G. Guilford, E. S. Thomas, Geo. W. Dawson, W. J. Ferris, E. Morgan, Lodge, L'Hommedieu, & Hammond, James Milford, George T. Williamson, Robinson & Deming, Samuel Tizzard.*

I concur in the above opinion.—*Oliver Wells,* Type Founder. Jan. 22—3t

PHOENIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next

TERMS of payment will be accommodating.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

Steam Boat Ruhamah,

WILL run as a Regular Packet, during the season, between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, twice a week. Leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, passing Economy, Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville and Wellsburgh the same evenings. Returning, leave Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. passing Wellsburgh and Steubenville the same evenings, and Wellsville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and Beaver and Economy on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Jan. 8—tf.

Hope Cotton Factory.

THIS New Establishment, situated immediately at the west end of the aqueduct, is now in operation.

Wishing to introduce their manufactured article into market, the owners respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. The machinery in operation is of the most superior kind, and on the most improved plan of Godwin, Rodgers & Co. of New Jersey. Great attention is devoted to the picking and cleaning the cotton, and the yarns are inferior to none ever offered in the Pittsburgh market.—Terms of sale made accommodating to those who favor us with their custom. Orders for cotton yarn can be left at the office of the Factory, or if addressed to the firm through the Post-office, will be promptly attended to.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1829.—10t

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL a number of BUILDING LOTS, adjoining my late residence in the vicinity of Pittsburgh—A plan of the same may be seen, and terms made known by calling at No. 12, corner of Market and Front street.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28—tf.

A Paper Mill For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale their PAPER MILL, adjoining the town of Steubenville, called the Clinton Mill, with the lot of ground on which it is erected. The mill runs four rag engines and has an abundant supply of clear water. The *machinery,* which is all of the best and most efficient kind, is driven by a steam engine of 30 horse power. Stone coal of the best quality can be had for 3¾ cents per bushel, delivered at the mill. The raw material, or stock, can at all times be procured in sufficent quantity in exchange for the manufactured article. The mill buildings are very extensive and commodious. The quality of the paper made therein, since it came into the possession of the subscribers, is too well known throughout the western states, to require any description here. On the lot on which the mill is situate is also a range of two story brick buildings, for the residence of the hands employed in the mill.

The town and neighborhood of Steubenville are remarkable for the healthiness, as well as the moral and correct deportment of their inhabitants, and the surrounding country being fertile and thickly inhabited, provisions are abundant and cheap, thus furnishing a very eligible and agreeable place of residence for any person who, by purchasing the said property, may find it necessary to locate himself and family there.

To any person inclining to purchase, every information as to the operations of the mill heretofore, with its profits, &c. shall be freely and fully imparted. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money only will be required in hand. The subscribers may safely say, so good a chance for profitable investment of capital rarely offers: they wish to dispose of it for the reason, *only,* that their residence is too remote from it to enable them to give to it a sufficient degree of personal attention; the bulk of their business, together with their principal paper making establishment, being in Pittsburgh. Possession of the above property may be had by the first of April next, or as near thereto as practicable. Any further information may be had upon application to Mr. Thompson Hannah, the manager of said mill, or the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞ The Western Herald, Wheeling Gazette, Ohio State Journal, Louisville Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, National Intelligencer, Baltimore Gazette, Delaware Watchman, Harrisburgh Reporter, Philadelphia Enquirer, U. S. Gazette, will please insert this to the amount of $3, and send their bills to the Pittsburgh Gazette Office.

December 15—tf.

Woollen & Cotton Goods.

THE Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association have received from the manufacturers, *at reduced prices,*

Blue, Brown, Black and Mixed Broad Cloths.
Flannels assorted colors, and Cassinetts,
Plaids, Checks, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c.

On hand—TABLE LINEN and CARPETS.
No. 26 Wood-street,
Pittsburgh, August 1, 1829.

Pittsburgh manufactured FILES of a superior quality for sale as above.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

Gentlemen's Clothing also scoured in the neatest manner.

GREAT CURIOSITIES.

AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

IN addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a great number of additional curiosities have been added during the last two days: amongst wich are—

Two living *White Crows;* the *Emur,* or South American Ostrich, 5 feet 6 inches high; *Brown Tiger,* or Great American Panther; *Patagonian Penguin; Coatimundi;* several *Monkeys; two living Porcupines; Porcupine Fish; Lobster,* 3 *feet long; Shells, Corals, &c. &c.*

The Museum is open every day, and brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.

August 18, 1829.—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, on the Monongahela River: apply at the Office Bank United States, in Pittsburgh.

August 21, 1829.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city, viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

HERR'S HOTEL,

MARKET SQUARE, BOROUGH OF READING.

THIS Establishment was opened, for the accommodation of the public, on the first inst. Its commodious and well furnished apartments, its numerous single-bedded rooms, its baths and other conveniences, present inducements to the traveller to stop at this house, such as are seldom offered by houses of entertainment. The subscriber is determined that his Bar and Larder shall always be well supplied, and his Stables carefully attended to. He hopes, by his unremitted assiduity for the comfort and gratification of his guests, to deserve, as well as receive, a share of public patronage. ☞ The new line of STAGES stop at his house. DANIEL HERR.

Reading, Pa. Jan. 22.—3t.

FOR RENT, The Frame Dwelling House on Front street, near the corner of Short street, formerly occupied by the subscriber as his Mansion House.

Also, A FARM, on the Coal Hill Tract, nearly opposite the city, now in the occupancy of Thomas Rea.

Also, The privilege of Working one or more COAL PITS, opening on the face of the hill, between the Glass Works and the Turnpike Gate.

It is the wish of the subscriber to rent the Farm and coal privileges together, if a suitable Tenant can be procured.

☞ The Farm will be Rented for a term of four years. Apply to CHARLES SHALER,

Jan. 22—3t At Griffith's Hotel.

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.

WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops,* as agents for the Messrs. *Crosbys.* The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G. Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville; Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm. Lowry, merchant, (O.) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingshurgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.

☞ Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia,* and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore.* Each bottle contains 45 doses—price $1.

Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of

DR G. DAWSON,
Wood Street Pittsburgh.

May 5, 1829—1y1sm.

Poetry.

From the American Farmer.

THE FARMER'S WINTER SONG.

There is a time, the wise man saith,
For all things to be done,—
To plough, to sow, to reap,—as roll
Successive seasons on;—
For pleasure too,—in flowery spring,
In fragrant summer's vales,
In fruitful autumn's yellow fields,
In winter's evening tales.

And though the fields are bleak and drear,
The forest's verdure gone,
And all is wither'd, cold and sere,
In garden, field and lawn;
There's something left, and much, to cheer,
And charm the farmer's heart;
For wintry winds to harvest hope,
Great influence impart.

And while he views the drifting snow,
And treads the frozen earth;
He hath at home his garners full,
And social blazing hearth;—
And thus he sings, what e'er pervade
The earth or sky at morn,—
"Of wintry winds and summer suns,
The farmer's hope is born." S.

Miscellany.

LECTURE,

Delivered by the President of the Pittsburgh Philosophical Society, on Monday, the 18th ultimo, explanatory of the objects of the Society.

Gentlemen,—Having been requested to deliver, at the commencement of the year, a lecture intended to set before the public the objects contemplated in the Constitution of the Pittsburgh Philosophical Society, I am happy to state, that I found a little time to throw together the following paragraphs. The general objects for which our society was organized are known to its own members; and I apprehend that this lecture is, at the request of the society, delivered before the public, that our fellow citizens may become acquainted with the objects which our association contemplates. My observations are not therefore intended for our own information, but will be an attempt to let that part of the community, which may feel an interest in the pursuits of science, know what we would wish, under the guidance of our constitution, to attain.

Our mutual improvement in science is the general object contemplated. We knew that no solitary animal ever far outstript the mere interests of its nature; but that those which formed themselves into tribes and communities exhibited an extent of art and industry which often greatly astonish us. That the silk worm indeed wrought solitary, and produced the most happy and refined effects, was the encouragement we had to be very active in secret, and yet a lesson to us, that unless united efforts were to be made, the thread of our knowledge could have little variety in its character, and would indicate nothing of the necessary improvement of the species.

We knew that the society of mankind had a rich treasury of knowledge now accumulated, and that no person could become acquainted with its contents, unless he himself would enter upon a patient and careful examination, and have a few friends, to whom at times he might put a question, and who would show a desire to answer it. We remembered that the ancients are extolled in every celebrated publication for their astonishing enterprize and success in science. The Babylonians are stated to have erected an astonishing fabric of knowledge, some of the wrecks at least of which have visited our times; and as genius and taste have dug up fragments of ancient sculpture and admirable statues, to see what was the taste of mankind in those days, and to behold how Jupiter, Appollo, or Minerva looked, so it was apprehended by us, that we might innocently and advantageously see the early effects of the human mind in the perception and arrangement of those principles of truth, which moulder not nor decay, but which through all ages will, like the gold in its native mine, continue untarnished. We had heard from our infancy, that Egypt was the cradle of the sciences; and we thought we could not be more delighted with the bud opening, or the flower breaking through the clod in the early spring, than we would be in contemplating the early beauty of science, in that country where it is said she spent her infancy before she set out to travel over those many countries which she has so blessed and enriched, like the river of Egypt the face of that country. India, indeed, lays claim to the origin of many of our arts and some of the most exalted of the sciences. The astronomy of the Hindoos has some wonderful traits of character; and some of the celebrated theorems in geometry, our present numbers in arithmetic, and certain algebraical calculations, seem necessarily to be traced to an Indian origin.

We knew also, that in point of comparative attainment in all the branches of experimental philosophy, the moderns had outstript the ancients, as far as the light of the sun surpasses that of the moon. Aided by the infallible rules of philosophising being adopted; by the art of printing circulating to the extremities of the civilized world the discoveries which are made; by appropriate instruments, unknown to the ancients, filling every laboratory and observatory, the moderns were seen to inherit the most enviable possessions. In the common books which were put into our hands when we were children, the names of Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, Newton, Linnæus, Lavoisier, Locke, and Reid, met us so often, and with such a halo of glory about them, it was distressing to entertain the idea that our intellect should never see any of those wonders of science which elevates them so far above the generality of mankind. In our common reading we find allusions to sciences, and expressions borrowed from them, which would seem to say, that the mind which commands a knowledge of modern scientific attainments, lives, like Elijah when there was no rain, on an oil of refreshment which never can be exhausted.

Thus surrounded in the circumstances of our life, we could not content ourselves with our ordinary business in our vacations, nor with forming a society in which the hilarity of our animal spirits might sparkle with unprofitable sallies of wit; but our intellect must be disciplined to know something of the great truths taught in the school of science. Æsop might please some, Herodotus might satisfy many more, but the school of Socrates and of Plato, of Aristotle and of Pliny, is that also, with which we desired to have some acquaintance. We were encouraged to this, because, though the discoveries in natural science be extremely slow, yet when once they are made, being all facts and demonstrations, we augured that the acquisition of a knowledge of them, was what our leisure hours would afford us, in some degree, an opportunity to attain. We asked, shall we cast our eye over the civilized world, and see in every city some organization to aid individual exertion to become acquainted with the beauties of science and art, and shall we chain the curiosity which is so eager for liberty within us?—Was it objected that our city is young: we remembered this; but it struck us as an incontrovertible truth, that in the present state of intellectual improvement, no place which had a desire to appear a component part of the enlightened community, could be considered young, and exempt by its nonage from the duties which every other part was diligent to perform. A man's house may be new, and his farm may be only attempting to redeem a few spots from the forest; but if he has been brought up among civilized men, and has been apt to learn their customs and their habits, he has the same character with his fellows, and will be as dexterous in laying plans for the improvement of his country, as if he had lived in an habitation whose walls were mouldering with age, or on a plantation which had been long swept of every thing foreign to the grain and fruit which the hands of man put upon it. Indeed, though we were feeble for the effort required to be made, we were desirous, like Burns, with his little rivulets and neglected streams, to set our city on a footing equal to the rest of the cities of christendom in these enlightened times. We gave it the form, and though we boast not of our success, our society yet lives.

To be more particular in respect to the objects of the Philosophical Society of Pittsburgh, let me take up some of the most important branches of pursuit, separately; and then see how the human mind is apt to wander, if left to itself, on the most interesting and the best established points of science.

Milton collects into Eden an assemblage of the most beautiful flowers and fragant herbs; and while some species of the animal creation are now extinct, the winds have scattered these flowers and herbs to find an habitation in the cultivated fields of men, or in the forests and wildernesses of our earth. Perhaps no flower nor herb of the field has actually perished. The vegetable kingdom is indeed so various, and in different countries so many new varieties spring up before us, one would be apt to think that the kingdom of nature, in this respect, intended only to distract our inquiries, and to convince us of our utter inability to arrange her most attractive and most obvious productions, But though the human mind was long in a great degree bewildered and lost amidst the profusion which was poured forth before it; yet proper marks of discrimination were discovered, and the vegetable kingdom is subjected to the dominion of man's knowledge in almost all its extent. Burns was distressed when his plough rooted up a lonely flower which was lifting on the fallow its unassuming head, and his elegiacal strains over it are touching and affecting; but some men, with Linnæus at their head, had a tide of feeling, as warm towards the whole race, as when the poet's eye caught a spark of pity on this occasion, and they have kept converse with every species, from the moss which covers the stone, to the oak, the monarch of the wood, and have learned all their economy, their favorite habitations, the causes of many of their diseases, and the age to which they survive. Man often thinks little of the herbs which are under his feet; but their successive generations have been long laboring to cover our earth with the rich vegetable mould which they alone could form; they have put on the most beautiful robes to please us while they are our living companions, some clothed in scarlet, and some decked with every ray of the sun; and they are always in such perfection, according to their kind, in every member and feature of appearance, that they are a lively image, not only of the kindness, but of the wisdom of him who clothed the grass of the field.—Our society wanted to know something of the vegetable kingdom.

When the eye contemplates some of the beauties of the precious stones, we feel a luxury of enjoyment which is indescribable; we turn them upon all sides to observe their varying brilliancy; and, if a number of them are before us, we compare them with one another, and endeavor to ascertain their comparative beauties. We naturally inquire whence came they, and at what price they might respectively be estimated. Mineralogy, as far as the precious stones are concerned, is a science coeval with the human race. The topaz of Ethiopia would venture, in ancient times, to stand some comparison with that moral wisdom which is the rarest and most estimable possession among men; and the onyx-stone and the bdellium are spoken of as residing on the borders of those rivers which watered Paradise itself.—But they are not the precious stones which have been the most beneficent to our earth; the common strata of stone are what we now apply to the most useful purposes of life, and what, by their disintegration, have formed those soils which need only the vegetable kingdom to manure them, to make them so productive as to supply all the wants of man. That men, therefore, should, in a philosophical age, attempt to become acquainted with the different strata of the crust of our globe, and should endeavor to classify its rocks, was necessarily to be expected. Theories respecting the formation of the earth, indeed, were early formed, and various ingenious hypotheses, in modern times, have been brought forward to tell us how our earth came to show itself as it does; but mineralogy must be long conversant with the phenomena which the stratification of our earth exhibits, before any rational theory can be adopted, which shall account for the arrangement and localities of the rocks which compose the surface of the globe. Wonderful, indeed, has been the progress of mineralogical knowledge for fifty years past; but the success of the science has rather stimulated enterprise than crowned it with ultimate success in any one department. Innumerable facts are accumulated, and the foundations of a noble superstructure are laid; but as the stones must be gathered from the whole surface of the earth, and from deep recesses in its vales and mountains, a long time is required to perfect the building. There is a reward, indeed, in every step of the attainments which have been made, particularly in the petrifactions which have been discovered, and in the exuviæ of the animal knigdom which have been found. It has been seen that many parts of our earth have undergone various revolutions, and that many species and genera of animals were once its living inhabitants, which are no longer to be found upon it.

When we considered these things, we could not be contented with ignorance respecting them; and more so still, when we understood that there was a science which separated all these substances into their primary elements, and presented us with the few simple principles, by the various combinations of which, the whole vegetable and animal kingdoms were formed. As we delighted to understand the principles by which the marble might be turned, under the hand of the statuary, into the most striking expressions of life, or the granite built into the elegant symmetry of a palace; so we were desirous to see the effects of chemical agency in many beautiful combinations, known to exist in nature, and in many nearly equally striking in the contrivances of art.

The animal kingdom, too, was known to possess varieties in every climate, upon land, and in the sea; and the forms, habits, and histories of their different systems of management, it was necessarily to be conjectured, would be extremely interesting. We were desirous to become in some degree acquainted with the beauties of the feathered tribes, the furs of the quadrupeds, their generosity or their cruelty, and the history of every thing which passes through the paths of the deep. It was our desire to see, in the structure of their interior parts, the evidence of that divine wisdom which always adapts the structure of its creatures to the ends for which it intends them. Paley has appealed to the mechanism of animal formations in his proofs of an intelligent first cause, and triumphs in the unbounded evidence which gathers around him from every quarter. We were particularly eager to see something of that admirable wisdom which evolves, by turning over the interior parts of the human frame. There is nothing to be seen in the frame of man, but the most exquisite contrivance; every thing is simple, and every thing is perfect. The most of men might satisfy themselves with the business to which their hands had been trained; but the members of the Pittsburgh Philosophical Society wished to have a name at least among those who would reap pleasures from all the fields of material nature, and from many of the exquisite productions of human wisdom: and the mind of man, the noblest of the works of God on this globe, we deemed worthy of a particular investigation. Along with lectures which are delivered on the physical sciences, a lecture on the philosophy of the human mind, and on the moral constitution of man, is appointed to be delivered.

Of the essence, indeed, of the human mind, we know that we can attain no direct knowledge.—Indeed all physical science is conversant about the properties of matter, its laws of motion, and the variety of its combinations, and we know nothing of its essence. The properties of matter, as we enumerate them, are absolutely distinct from the operations of mind; hence it is considered absurd to confound mind with matter, and indeed, a contradiction in terms. For extension, for example, it never strikes us that we can substitute the mental act of perception; for gravitation, that we can substitute memory; or for the inertia of matter, that we can substitute the activity of imagination. No, the mind, though invisible, is a substance, of the powers of the acting of which we are conscious, but we are never to confound these powers with the properties of matter; and its properties are all that we know.

The human mind is conversant about external things, but the way in which it perceives them we can in no sense comprehend. For many ages it was supposed that there were images of objects that, of a fine aerial form, entered by the senses, and presented themselves to the mind in the brain. Of this, however, there is no evidence; and all that our reflections can present us with, on this subject, is humility for the limited nature of our faculties, and acquiescence in a simple fact, instead of that light of knowledge which can explain it.

There is one circumstance which is extremely curious in the philosophy of the human understanding—We have no power of calling up any new idea, and all the knowledge that passes before the mind in its solitary reflections, must spontaneously occur in the chain of association. And yet, this very principle is what shows the wisdom of our Maker, and the admirable adaptation of our constitution to the situation in which we are placed for unlimited improvement. Were man to sit still without a friend, and without a visible object or a voice in nature being presented to him, all that could ever employ the circle of his thoughts would be odors and tastes; and if these were very few, though his mind would be perpetually active, yet he would be necessarily a very ignorant man. This accounts to us for the general ignorance, which among a multitude of mankind actually prevails. Their minds are ever active, but yet they examine little of the phenomena of nature, and their thoughts run over, in trains, somewhat varied in form, a thousand times, day after day, the same subjects. But the men who observe attentively nature, and travel into different places, and pass into different company, have their trains of thought interrupted by every new object of perception, and hence their knowledge may increase to any supposable extent. Every new idea, also, in the books we read, breaks the natural links of our associations in the same manner; and the student who is active, may now gather into his own mind, all the flowers of knowledge which grow on the fields of human attainment. Such is our constitution, if we are to become intelligent, we must be active. Stimulating us to this activity, there is the principle of curiosity implanted in our natures. This principle very early begins to operate, and in infancy it is, with the most of mankind, most powerful in its operations. Indeed it languishes and dies with the greater part before its most aspiring operations could take place, except in a very few instances, where their eye or their ear is in some uncommon degree addressed. With a few others, however, it is kept for ever on the wing. Their education continuing for a longer time, and taking an improving direction, keeps the mind awake in delightful enjoyment, by a succession of new and deeply interesting views of the beauties of nature—till a taste is formed, which, like the Phæacian ships in Homer, pursues, without steersman or helm, a prosperous course in every direction. A man whose eye has been directed to see part of the temple of science, and who obtains some general notion of the grandeur and beauty which are within, walks in its recesses late at night, and wakes with renewed life to a further pursuit in the morning. His curiosity is like the eye which can never be satisfied with seeing, and differs only from it in this point of view—that, while the mind never attends to the millionth part of the objects which the eye surveys, curiosity rivets the attention on its objects, and is unwilling that we should ever forget them.

But individual curiosity, however keenly it might search, and however long it might remain on the wing, could, like the first man, when alone, be of little avail for the improvement of the world. In our constitution there is therefore an helpmate provided for it. Man is a social being from the very principles of his nature: deprive man of society, and he will make companions of the stones of the wall, or of the insects which may be found in his dungeon. The fruits of this social principle are a thousand projects to provide for the wants of man, to ward off his danger, and to enrich his inheritance. And the likelihood of great inventions perishing with their authors, stimulates to contrive methods of preserving whatsoever is highly useful and honorable. Thus, by the records which are kept, the inventions and discoveries of all past ages become the property of the living philosopher. The temple of knowledge is filled with the most precious jewels, the gems which the industry, the genius, and perseverance of men, could in all ages collect, and he walks among them, and though busy, never exhausts his subject. And as we see the mind of man employed among such intellectual treasures here, we wish to learn whether there be any principle in his nature that connects him with an invisible government, and augurs a still higher destiny for him in a future state of existence. This principle emerges from the very structure of his language. For he cannot act in the circumstances in which, whether refined or rude, he is situated, and speak of his acting, without using terms that imply moral right and wrong. This distinction between good and evil, arises from his very constitution, and in his mind is a different idea and far elevated above the mere notion of utility and temporal interest. Thus his conscience represents an unseen governor, and his mind, which is itself invisible, is connected with that chain of moral order which is supposed to exist as perfectly in the law that governs rational creatures, as natural order is enstamped upon the material creation of the heavens and of the productions of the earth.—We were desirous to know something of the powers and properties of that principle, which, when our body is consigned to the dust, passes off to survey new scenes and to act in a new society.

We remembered further, that a great genius once said, in speaking of the doctrine of chances, that did the mind know the original position of all the particles of matter, and the various powers of mind which might be introduced to act among them, it might be possible to tell, by a strict application of the power of numbers, the position and attitude, at any one instant of time, of all the elements of the material universe. This indeed is known to God only; but we were not willing to be ignorant of a science which has been cultivated by so many illustrious men, and which could be supposed to suggest to any mind such a sublime conception as we have just expressed. The very limited faculties of the human mind will, whilst here, restrict all actual calculations to a few figures and motions! But undoubtedly when it was told us, that there were many branches into which mathematics are divided, and that these branches are cultivated to an astonishing degree of perfection, we were stimulated to advance beyond the attainment of our childhood, and to know something, not as an infinite mind knows, but as human genius has discovered. The mathematician has taken up all the simple figures which nature presents to him, the angles which are made by the meetings of the rivulets and of the streams, the circle which the sun or the moon presents, the path which the stone cast from his hand pursues, and of such simple figures, he has discovered innumerable properties, and applied them to the most useful of purposes. Having measured a small line upon the surface of the earth, the mathematicians continued their measurements by a series of angles, and found the true diameter of the world; they watched Venus passing over the disk of the sun, and found the angle of her parallax; thence the distance of the sun; then the distance of all the planets; and last the distance of some of the fixed stars. Indeed they did not content themselves with the figures which one discovery after another brought to their knowledge from nature; but they imagined every possible figure, regular and irregular, and triumphed in having devised means of calculation to present their properties before us.

(To be concluded.)

Mr. Watling, of Birmingham, lately introduced, during a series of lectures on vision, a microscope, through which a pair of scissors, so small that 12,480 pair were required to weigh an ounce (about 29 pairs to a grain) was exhibited. This minute object was seen in the microscrope under an angle of *ten feet*, and appeared to the spectators as large and as formidable as the anchor of a first rate man of war.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Our Railroad again.—It is a source of gratification to find that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is every day attracting more and more the anxious attention of the public. Almost every day we have visiters to examine it from all parts of the United States, for the purpose of acquiring information and of satisfying a most laudable curiosity. On Saturday, there was an unusually large concourse of spectators upon the ground, and among them several members of Congress, as stated in the following, from the American.

Of the Senate, Messrs. Burnett of Ohio, and Barton of Missouri; of the House of Representatives, Mr. McDuffie of South Carolina, Messrs. Denny, Gilmore and Irwin of Pennsylvania, Mr. Baylor of Alabama, Mr. Sprigg of Maryland, Mr. Desha of Tennessee, Mr. Findlay of Ohio, Mr. Coleman of Ky., Mr. Duncan of Illinois, Mr. Allen of Virginia, Mr. Johns of Delaware, and Mr. Hodges of Massachusetts. These gentlemen left Washington on Saturday morning after breakfast, and having been but five hours on the road, arrived here in sufficient time to dine, and afterwards make an excursion on the Railroad. The members and some directors, to the number of about twenty-five, took their seats in one of the Winans carriages, and seven or eight gentlemen occupied a light carriage which had a mast and sail. On the excursion out to the Viaduct, these two carriages were drawn by one horse with the greatest ease, at the rate of thirteen miles an hour. In the mean time a train of four carriages had been filled with passengers, the total number of whom, as nearly as could be ascertained, was little if any short of *one hundred and fifty!* To this train a single horse only was attached, who drew this immense load, estimated to weigh, passengers and carriages included, upwards of 15 tons—at the rate of six miles an hour. Only two of the carriages were on Winans' construction, the other two, which were the largest and heaviest, being without the advantage of friction wheels. This is, we believe, the greatest load which has yet been drawn on this Road by a single horse, and the exhibition was well calculated to excite, as it really did, the astonishment of all who witnessed it. On the return from the Viaduct, the carriage containing the Members of Congress started alone, leaving its convoy to make the best of its way back by means of the sail. This the latter effected, but it was only at a moderate speed, the wind not being favorable. We learn that in the morning, however, an experiment was made with the sail, when the carriage was propelled with very great velocity.—The rate of speed at which the members returned was *fifteen miles an hour.* We are inclined to think that the personal inspection which the Members of Congress have made of the road, and the exhibition of the vast and decided advantages which they have witnessed, even in the limited performances of Saturday, have left an impression on their minds in the highest degree favorable to railroads in general, and particularly to our great national work. And we cannot but hope that the course which these gentlemen have taken, of seeing and judging for themselves, will be followed by all others, in both Houses of Congress who have not yet enjoyed the gratification of a visit to the Railroad. We invite a personal examination of the work, because we believe that one hour's practical illustration will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the incalculable value of this mode of conveyance, and consequently of the high importance, not only to the city of Baltimore, but to the nation at large, and to the Western States in particular, of the noble enterprise in which we are now engaged.

From the Baltimore American, Jan. 23.

We have seen a letter from a most respectable house in Liverpool, under date of the 23d ult. to another in this city, which communicates the particulars of an experiment made on the preceding day, on the Liverpool Rail-road, with wagons of burden, on the principle of our ingenious countryman, Mr. Winans' invention. The result is detailed in the following extract, published in the Gazette of yesterday:

"A trial was yesterday made of Winans' Wagons upon the Rail-road, drawn by the "Novelty" Steam Engine, (Braithwaite & Ericson's) which resulted as follows:—

Weight of Engine	3	tons.
" Load	27	"
" Wagons	5	"
Total,	35	tons.

This load was drawn 13 miles per hour.

At the same time Mr. Stephenson's improved Wagons were tried, and the result, at the same speed, was as follows:

Weight of Engine	3	tons.
Load	16	"
Wagons	7	"
Total,	26	

From this experiment it appears that as regards the load transported, the effect was as 16 to 27 tons, or about 68 per cent in favor of Winans' Car.

The Stock of the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Way is now £180 for £90 paid."

Since the foregoing article was put in type, we have received the Liverpool Courier of the 23d December, containing the following additional particulars relative to these experiments:—

Railway Experiments.—For several days past the Novelty steam carriage of Messrs. Braithwaite and Ericson has been exercising on the level part of the Railway at Rainhill. The ingenious inventers confined their attempts, in the first instance, to trying the steam at various degrees of pressure, and at various rates of speed, without a load; but on Monday a succession of experiments were made during the whole day with loaded wagons, alternate use being made of those on Mr. Stephenson's and those on Mr. Winan's principle. The loads were gradually augmented and the velocities varied, and we learn, with a satisfaction which will be shared by those who have taken an interest in the success of the Novelty, that the final result was that this engine drew a gross weight of 35 tons, being nearly eleven times her own weight, at the rate of 12½ miles per hour. In the course of the experiments, it was ascertained, that the actual friction on a large working scale was 9 lbs. in the ton, including the resistance arising from the irregularities of the road, which, having been hastily prepared for the original trials, is now rather out of order, the rails being, in fact, a series of short inclined planes. We understand Messrs. Braithwaite and Ericson give a decided preference for the wagons constructed on Mr. Winan's principle, as reducing the friction to a minimum, and being also peculiarly adapted for safety in the conveyance of passengers. We are fully persuaded, that as soon as the Novelty has a space of five or six miles to proceed upon, so that the full momentum may be acquired and kept up, that the velocity will be greatly augmented, and that the load may be considerably increased, as, from the peculiar mode of generating the steam of the Novelty, the engine labors under great disadvantages, in having to stop and turn so frequently as the present limited space yet laid on the Railway now requires.

Ohio Canal.—From the annual report of the Canal Commissioners of Ohio, lately presented to the legislature of that State, we find that the whole line of Canal from Lake Erie to Newark, or the Licking Summit—about 180 miles—will be ready for navigation this spring; and that the residue of the line from that point to the Ohio River—about 130 miles—will be completed before the first day of June 1831. The whole cost of completing this Canal of 310 miles, with its side cuts and feeders, will not, it is estimated, exceed $3,584,367—or about $10,000 per mile. —*N. Y. American.*

DUTY ON COARSE WOOL.

Previous to the Tariff law of 1828, Wool imported into the United States and costing not more than ten cents a pound, was charged with a duty of fifteen per cent. ad valorem, but by that law all wool is to pay four cents a pound and fifty per cent. ad valorem. Vast quantities of wool are grown in Turkey, South America, Mexico, and the North of Europe, which cost at the place of exportation, less than ten cents a pound; some, not more than four cents; and most of them not more than six or seven cents. Some of these wools have a long, and some a short staple, and are used for carpets, negro cloths, paddings, coarse satinets, &c. &c. The importation of them never interfered in the least with the interests of our agriculture; for the coarse wool of this country has but little more in common with them than with the horse hair of South America, or the bear skins of the Rocky Mountains. Under the old duty a considerable trade was growing up in foreign coarse wools, and manufactories were beginning to be established for the purpose of working them. Our export trade was increased to the same amount with our imports; for none of these wools were paid for in specie, (the hobby of some political economists) but almost exclusively in the produce of our agriculture.

The Tariff of 1828 annihilated this trade, and the manufactories which it fed, without giving life or increased energy to a single interest of our country. Owing to the want of skill in the foreign growers and packers, a great quantity of dirt remains in their coarse wools, amounting often to one-third the whole weight. But on this dirt, as well as the wool, four cents a pound must be paid, and an ad valorem besides, amounting together in some cases to one hundred and fifty per cent on the whole cost. The present regulation is alike at war with commerce and the American System. The British Parliament could not have devised a provision more entirely injurious to us, or favorable to themselves.

Let it be remembered too, that the loss is not confined to the amount of business in coarse wools and woollens. Voyages which might be desirable, could this trade be included, cannot now be undertaken at all. Goods which might be manufactured with only a mixture of these wools, cannot now be manufactured at all. Every interest demands the repeal of this provision of our Tariff, for every one is injured by its continuance.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Selections from late Foreign Journals.

THIBET.

Doctor Gerard, the brother of M. G., who has traversed the Himalaya mountains, has just visited the valley of Sulej, and made some curious observations at that place, which is the highest inhabited spot on the globe. The principal object of his journey was the introduction of vaccination into Thibet; but it appears that the prejudices of the Rajah prevented him from succeeding in that humane enterprise. One of the villages where he stopped was proved to be 14,700 feet above the level of the sea. At this place, in the month of October, the thermometer, in the morning, marked 8 deg. 33 min. centigrades below zero, and during the day the rays of the sun were so hot as to be inconvenient, and yet the waters in the lakes and rivers were frozen during the night, but were free from ice at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. By means of artificial irrigation, and the action of solar heat, large quantities of rye were raised at this immense height, some of the fields being at 14,900 feet.—Doctor Gerard gives his opinion, that cultivation might be carried as high as from 16 to 17,000 feet. The goats bred in this region are the finest in the country, and are made of that species whose wool is used in the manufacture of shawls.

At the height of 15,500 feet, quantities of fossil shells are found on calcareous rocks, upon strata of granite and pulverised schist: they consist of muscle, and others of various forms and dimensions. To the north of the frontier of Konnaour, Doctor Gerard attained a height of more than 20,000 feet, without crossing the perpetual snow. At one o'clock in the afternoon, the thermometer was at 2 deg. 17 min. centigrades below zero. Notwithstanding this extreme elevation, the action of the sun had an unpleasant effect, though in the shade the air was freezing. The aspect of the surrounding regions was sublime and terrible; and on the frontier a range of snow was perceptible. In these regions, which for a long time were inaccessible, M. Gerard met with one of the most intrepid philologists known in Hungaria, named Cosma de Coros This traveller, after advancing towards the centre of Asia, arrived at Konnaour, in Thibet where he fixed himself in the monastery of Kanum, and lived amidst the monks of the Lamaic religion. Aided by the learned Lama, he made great progress in the study of the literature of Thibet, and discovered an encyclopædia in 44 volumes, which treated of the arts and sciences. The medical part of this large work forms 5 volumes.—The art of lithography has been practised at the principal city of Thibet from time immemorial, and it has been used to display the anatomy of the different parts of the human body. It appears that science and letters, flying from the tyranny of the *caste* of the Brahmins, abandoned the plains of Hindostan, and took refuge on the mountains of Thibet, where, until the present time, they remained totally unknown to the rest of the world.—*Le Globe.*

Rules for the Weather.—A wet summer is always followed by a frosty winter, but it happens occasionally that the cold extends no farther. Two remarkable instances of this occurred in 1807-8 and 1813-14—With these exceptions every frosty winter has been followed by a cold summer. The true cause of cold, or rather the direct cause, is to be found in the winter excess of west wind, every winter with excess of west wind being followed by a cold summer; and if there is no cold before, or during a first excess, then a second excess of west wind in winter occasions a still colder summer than the first. It also appears, by repeated experience, that cold does not extend to more than two years at a time. Again if the winter excess of the east wind be great, in the first instance, the winters will be mild, and followed by mild summers; while the summer excess of east wind is itself, in the first instance, always mild; but uniformly followed by cold winters and summers, which continue, more or less, for one or two years, according to circumstances,—*Magazine of Natural History.*

A Humorous Circumstance.—A few days ago, as Gallagher, the ventriloquist, alighted from the Cork coach in Dawson street, Dublin, he played one of those tricks of his art which, a few months back, was nearly costing him his life at Tipperary. When dismounted from the coach, he gave a very large travelling trunk to a large lump of a fellow, of the name of Sweeney, to leave it at Mr. G's. residence; the trunk being so very heavy, obliged Sweeney to rest himself at the corner of the above street, when, to his utter amazement, an unknown voice was heard from within the trunk roaring at a tremendous rate, "Murder! Murder!—Och, Sweeney, for God's sake let me out!" At this moment poor Sweeney ran from the trunk, and in a few minutes had a mob surrounding Gallagher. One fellow, of the name of Kelly, a notorious vender of songs, swore that the ventriloquist was no other person than Hare, who smothered the people to supply the Scotch doctors. The laugh of the matter is, that they were marching Gallagher and his trunk, well guarded, to College street office, until he opened it in the street to satisfy a furious rabble.—*Freeman's Jour.*

Fatal Trick of a Conjuror.—A dreadful accident occurred at Arnstadt on the 10th of November. On that day Linsky, the celebrated legerdemain performer, gave in the presence of the family of Prince Schwartzburgh Sondershausen, a grand exhibition, in which he wished to distinguish himself by an extraordinary display of his art. Six soldiers from the garrison were introduced, to fire with ball cartridges at Madame Linsky, the young wife of the conjuror. They were, however instructed in biting the cartridge to bite off the ball and keep it in the mouth, as they had been shown how to do on a rehearsal. Madame Linsky, who had recently lost a child, and, besides, being pregnant, was for a long time unwilling to perform the part allotted to her in this trick; but, by the persuasion of her husband, she was induced to consent. The soldiers, who were drawn up before the company, took aim at Madame Linsky and fired. For a moment after the firing she remained standing upright, but the next moment she sunk down, saying, "dear husband, I am shot." One of the musket-balls, which had not been bitten off, passed quite through her abdomen.—The unfortunate woman never spoke another word, and died on the second day after she received the wound. Many of the spectators fainted, and the horror of the scene has given a shock to the reason of Linsky. It was indeed a spectacle which might well have unmarned the most firm.—It is to be hoped that this event will serve as a warning to all conjurers, as well as the spectators of their tricks, who usually show too inconsiderate a confidence in the art of the performer, not only with respect to cases of risk of life, but to other practices of a dangerous nature.—*Austrian Observer.*

Horse-radish cut into small pieces, and chewed in the mouth, is an excellent remedy for hoarseness, coughs, colds, and cases of incipient consumption. Several cases of its successful application have come within our knowledge—*Manchester Herald.*

In the town of Framingham is a double grave stone, recording the death of two persons, struck dead by lightning at the same time. The author of the epitaph, thinking, perhaps, that if the one was killed by lightning, the other must have been by *thunder*, after mentioning the death of the first, proceeds,

My trembling heart with grief o'erflows,
While I record the death of those
Who died by thunder sent from heaven
In 1777.

Some one quoted a phrase in a pamphlet, by Bishop Watson, on the subject of the invasion of England:—

"I am an independent man," says Watson. "Independent!" says Paley; "I do not know what he can mean by 'independent,' unless he may mean—*unhanged.*"

He said of some indolent person, who lived five and thirty years in college without any occupation, "He had nothing to do, and he did it."—*English Paper.*

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia*, gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	½
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Baks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	2	Newbugh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskil	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do.
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	do
Northampton	½	Utica R. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1½	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	unc	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Ohio.		Baltimoe City Bks.	par
$5 and upwards		George' county	½
All under	1	Annap. & br. Easton	do
Bank of Steubenville	½	Fredk. c. Hav. de Gra.	do
Canton	2	Westminster	do
F. & M. B'k of Steub.	½	Hagerstwn	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Williamport	do
Western Reserve	½	*New Jersey.*	
St. Clairsville	½	St. Bk. of N. Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	½	Trenton Bank	do
Lancaster	½	New Brunswick	do
Marietta	½	Mount Holly	do
Columbus	½	Camden	do
Portsmouth	5	Cumbermd	do
Indiana.		Newark Insurance	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	State Bak at Morris	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	do. at Elizabeth'n	do
North Carolina.		Sussex	do
State Bank & Branches,		Patersonbank	unc
$5 and upwards	6	*Conecticut.*	
South Carolina.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeprt	do
Delaware.		Middletown bank	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
Branch at Newcastle	½	Valley Bk & bran.	do
do. at Wilm'gton	½	N. W. Fk Wheeling	½
do. at Georget'n	½	*Rhode Island.*	
Wilmington & Bran.	2	Providence Banks	2
Massachusetts.		Wash'gon B'k West.	do
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Springfield	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Salem	2	*Vemont.*	
Worcester	2	Burlington	3
Other Massach. notes	2	*New Hampshire*, gen.	3

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN

HAVE opened a large and extensive assortment of British India, French, and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty strt. near the corner of Market and Liberty streets, Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece at a small advance for cash or acceptances.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1829.—law6mo

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1830.

We this day commence the publication of the Address, delivered by the President of the Pittsburgh Philosophical Society, on the 18th of January last, explanatory of the views and objects of that Society. The remainder of the Address shall appear in our next paper.

On Friday last, two men of the name of *Moon* and *Staley*, engaged in a fight in Allegheny town. Moon, it is said, received several mortal wounds in his head and body, of which he died on Saturday.—Staley has fled.—*Pittsb. Mercury.*

PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a numerous meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh was held at the Court House, on Saturday evening, the 23d of January. The Mayor, MATTHEW B. LOWRIE, Esq. was called to the Chair; the Rev. DOCTOR HERRON and GEORGE SELDEN, Esq. chosen *Vice Presidents*, and JOSEPH P. GAZZAM, *Secretary*.

William W. Irwin, Esq. having stated the objects of the meeting to be, to take into consideration the present situation of the Southern Indians, and to adopt a suitable mode for presenting the sentiments and views of the meeting on this subject to Congress; proposed a preamble and sundry resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, and moved their adoption, which was seconded by Michael Allen, Esq.

Benjamin Bakewell, Esq. stated that he had prepared a preamble and resolutions on the subject, now before the meeting, which he would present for consideration—These having been read, Mr. B. moved their adoption, as a substitute for those offered by Mr. Irwin.

But before the question on this motion was put, it was suggested by several gentlemen, that the notice for the meeting having been short, many who would wish to attend, might be deprived of the privilege by their ignorance of the call—that the subject being one of importance, many of those present wished to examine it more thoroughly, that they might not act without due deliberation, and that on the discussion of so important a question, it was desirable to have if possible, a still more general attendance of the people,—Whereupon, it was on motion

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet in the Court House on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

Saturday Evening, January 30.—Meeting convened pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Irwin presented the Preamble and Resolutions offered by him at the former meeting, and having recapitulated some of the arguments before urged in favor of them, moved their adoption, which motion being seconded, was supported by Henry M. Watts, Esq.

Mr. Bakewell now proposed to read the Resolutions offered by him at the former meeting, which was objected to as not in order, and the decision of the Chair called for. The Chair decided that they should be read.

WHEREAS, The situation of the South Western Indians, and especially that of the Tribes of the Cherokees, has become extremely critical, and excites serious apprehensions for their safety in every humane breast. And whereas the state of Georgia has declared her intentions to extend her lands over the limits of her Territory, within which the said Cherokees reside. And whereas, there is reason to fear that the said Indians may be forced from their homes, and driven into the western wilderness, unprovided and unprotected. Therefore be it resolved,

That a committee be appointed to present a Memorial to Congress, praying that measures may be adopted with regard to the South Western Indians, residing within the limits of any state or Territory of the United States, as shall best insure their safety, and most effectually preserve peace between them and the aforesaid States or Territories.—

Resolved, That to prevent the dispersion, and ultimate extinction, and to provide an asylum for this interesting people, Congress be requested to set apart a District of Land of sufficient extent, west of the Mississippi River, and "*without the limits of any State or Territory now formed, which shall be guaranteed to the Indian Tribes as long as they may choose to occupy it, and where they may enjoy a Government of their own choice, subject to no other controul from the United States, than such as may be necessary to preserve peace on the frontier and between the Indian Tribes themselves.*"

Resolved, That provision should be made for the payment to those Indians who may choose to remove to the aforesaid District, of a fair value for the Lands and Improvements in their possession—and the expenses of their removal—and that they shall be considered as under the special guardianship and protection of the United States.

Resolved, That for the preservation and security of those Indians who may not choose to emigrate, the most efficient steps be taken to convince them of the importance and necessity of becoming citizens of those states, within the limits of which they reside—and that measures be taken to procure their admission to the rights of citizens in any such state as soon as ever they are qualified to exercise them.

Resolved, That the aforesaid committee be requested to prepare a memorial in conformity to the foregoing resolutions—that the same be signed by the chairman and officers of this meeting, and forwarded to the Representative in Congress from this District—and that the Resolutions and Memorial be published in the papers of the city.

It was now moved and seconded that the original Preamble and Resolutions be postponed, for the purpose of taking the vote on Mr. Bakewell's substitute.

This motion gave rise to a long and animated debate; Mr. Bakewell, General Patchell, and W. W. Fetterman, Esq. supporting the motion, and Robert Burke, Esq. opposing. The motion to postpone was negatived.

Moved, by General Patchell, and seconded, that this meeting do now adjourn *sine die:*—Negatived.

The question was then put, shall the original Preamble and Resolutions offered by Mr. Irwin pass?—Carried in the affirmative. The sense of the Meeting, is therefore as follows:

WHEREAS—We have reason to apprehend that there exists a design to treat the INDIAN NATIONS, residing within the limits of the United States, with cruelty and oppression surpassing the tyranny which the King and Parliament of Great Britain attempted to exercise over our ancestors—a design not only to tax a free people without their consent—to force on them a government foreign to their habits and opposed to their feelings and wishes, if not to their interests—to destroy their liberty and independence and wrest from them their property; but a design, finally to expatriate them from their native abodes, and to drive them into a wilderness utterly unfit for the habitation of civilized man——and

WHEREAS—When doctrines and intentions are avowed which are destructive of the first principles of honesty and justice, and of every sentiment of humanity, and are alike dangerous to the peace and welfare of society in general, as ominous of immediate distress and misery to those whom our country is bound by the most solemn ties and duties to protect, it is the right and the duty of every American having the welfare and true glory of his country at heart to protest against them—

THEREFORE——

RESOLVED—That this meeting disapproves of the doctrine, that power is right and considers all threats of injury to the American Indians, and all attempts to overreach them, by the superior sagacity of the whites, or by alarming their fears with a show of superior power, as totally unworthy a generous, humane and just people.

RESOLVED—That the Indians now living upon lands derived from their ancestors and never alienated nor surrendered, have a perfect and exclusive right to the continued possession of those lands, and that the rights of soil and sovereignty are inherent in the Indians till voluntarily surrendered by them, and cannot be taken away by compacts between communities of the whites, to which compacts the Indians were not a party.

RESOLVED—That this meeting cordially approve of the sentiments contained in a memorial on behalf of the Indians, from the citizens of NEW YORK, and consider the manly and independent tone in which those citizens have addressed the national legislature, as perfectly proper.

RESOLVED—That when power threatens to usurp right, and it is within the constitutional prerogatives of Congress to prevent such usurpation, that the people in every section of the Union ought to make "this business," "their business," and if necessary, to petition and remonstrate with, or *direct* their Representatives.

RESOLVED—That the REV. DR. BRUCE, Dr. Sellers, Robert Burke, Michael Allen, Edward D. Gazzam and John M'Kee, be a Committee to draft a respectful memorial to congress, expressive of the views of this meeting, and that the memorial be signed by the committee and by the officers of the meeting, and forwarded to the Senator and Representatives in congress from this District with a copy of these proceedings.

RESOLVED, That these proceedings be published in all the papers of the city.

Meeting adjourned.

M. B. LOWRIE, Pres't.
FRANCIS HERRON, } Vice Pres'ts.
GEORGE SELDEN, }
JOSEPH P. GAZZAM, Sec'y.

CONGRESS.

January 25.—In the Senate, among the various petitions and memorials presented, were two from the State of Maine, by Messrs. Holmes and Sprague, and one from New York, by Mr. Dudley, remonstrating against the transmission and opening of the mail on the Sabbath, and one by Mr. Bibb, from the Trustees of the Transylvania University, praying for a grant of lands in aid of that Institution. The resolution of Mr. Foot, proposing to institute an inquiry into the expediency of abolishing the office of Surveyor General, and of suspending the surveys of the public lands, was again resumed, as the unfinished business; when Mr. Hayne, in an argument of great length, concluded his reply to the speech of Mr. Webster on Wednesday last. The question, which is now on the motion of Mr. Webster for an indefinite postponement of the resolution, was not taken, when the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives was occupied in petitions and resolutions, during the first two hours of its session. Among the petitions presented, were several against the transportation of the mail on Sunday, and several against any interference with the subject by Congress. Some petitions were also presented by Mr. Buchanan, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Mercer also presented various petitions from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, on the subject of an extension of the Canal to Alexandria, and to the Navy Yard, and also one praying for an alteration in the charter. Several resolutions were offered and adopted; and among the resolutions was one by Mr. Dorsey referring to the Committee on Naval Affairs to consider the expediency of making some provision for the families of the officers and men who were lost in the Hornet. The House subsequently took up, in committee of the Whole, the subject of the contested election in Maine, when Mr. Tucker of South Carolina, and Mr. Anderson of Maine, addressed the Committee against the petitioner, and in favor of the sitting member, and Mr. Pearce obtained the floor, and on his motion the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. The House then adjourned.

January 26.—In the Senate the bill making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners, was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Rowan offered a bill to authorize a subscription for one thousand shares of Stock, on the part of the United States, in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, which was passed to a second reading. Mr. Barton reported without amendment the bill to continue in force an act authorizing certain soldiers in the late war to surrender the bounty lands drawn by them, and to locate others in lieu thereof. The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Foot's resolution, when Mr. Webster took the floor, in reply to Mr. Hayne of S. Carolina, and spoke for three hours, during the whole of which time he commanded the undivided attention of the Senate, and of every one of the numerous concourse which crowded both the galleries and every part of the Chamber not occupied by the seats of the Senators. Before Mr. Webster concluded the Senate adjourned, so that he will continue his reply to-morrow.

In the House of Representatives a Bill was reported by Mr. Richard M. Johnson from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, authorizing the Post Master General to employ additional Clerks. The clerks thus authorized, exclusive of a third Assistant Postmaster General, are ten, two to receive salaries of 1600, two of 1400, and six of 1200 dollars per annum. The bill from the Senate to alter the Bridge and Draw over the Potomac was reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia, with amendments, the principal one of which is to authorize the Corporation of Washington to alter the draw over the Eastern Channel, in like manner with that over the Western. A number of resolutions were introduced, and the House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Elections, on the petition of Reuel Washburn contesting the right of James W. Ripley of Maine, the sitting member, to his seat in the House. Without coming to any result, the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.—*Journal.*

Treating one's Resolution.—Not long since, in a country town—no matter where, a number of gentlemen belonging to a Temperance Society, made considerable exertion to induce an acquaintance, a jolly, good natured fellow, who loved brandy well enough when he could get nothing stronger, to sign the articles agreeing to a total abstinance. He demurred for some time, but at last his good nature had the better of his inclination, and taking the pen, he wrote his name with a large flourish; then throwing it down, he exclaimed, slapping a friend on the back, "There, darn ye, now treat."—*Utica Sentinel.*

From the National Gazette.

Abstract of the principal provisions of the New Constitution provided for Virginia.

The House of delegates to consist of 134 members, eligible for one year:

31 from the 26 counties West of the Allegheny Mountains,
25 from the 14 counties between the Allegheny and Blue Ridge,
42 from the 29 counties East of the Blue Ridge and above tide-water, and
86 from the counties, cities, towns and boroughs lying upon tide-water.

The Senate to be composed of 84 members, eligible for 4 years: 18 from the counties West of the Blue Ridge, and 19 from the counties, &c. East thereof. Federal numbers form the basis of representation in the Senate.

A re-appointment for representation in both the Houses to take place every ten years, commencing in 1841, until which time the number of Delegates from the 4 great districts, and the number of Senators from the 2 great divisions, respectively, shall not be increased or diminished. Should a new county be created, or any city, town, or borough so increase in population as to be entitled to separate representation, the General Assembly is required to make provision by law for the case, or, if necessary, to re-apportion the representation in the great district in which it may occur.

The number of Delegates, after 1841, is never to exceed 150; nor the Senators 36.

No person can be a member of the Senate until he is 30, nor a member of the House of Delegates until he is 25 years of age; nor in either case unless he is a freeholder. Persons holding lucrative offices, Ministers of the Gospel and Priests, are ineligible to either House.

The right of suffrage is extended to every white male citizen of the Commonwealth, resident therein, aged 21 years and upwards, who is qualified to exercise the right of suffrage according to the former Constitution and laws;—or who owns a freehold of the value of 25 dollars, or who has a joint interest to the amount of 25 dollars in a freehold, —or who has a life estate in, or reversionary title to land of the value of 50 dollars, having been so possessed for 6 months, or who shall own and be in the actual occupation of a leasehold estate having the title recorded two months before he shall offer to vote—of a term originally not less than five years, and of the annual value of rent of $200;—or who for 12 months before offering to vote, has been a house-keeper and head of a family, and shall have been assessed with a part of the revenue of the Commonwealth within the preceding year, and actually paid the same.

Two or more tenants in common may vote upon the same freehold, if its value shall entitle them to do so,—each one's interest amounting to twenty-five dollars.

The Executive Branch to consist of a Governor, and a Council of State of three members; the Senior Councillor to be Lieutenant Governor; all elected by joint vote of both Houses of the Legislature.

The present Governor and Council to remain in office until the elections under the new Constitution have been made.

Of the Councillors first elected, one, to be designated by lot, is to remain in office for one year only, and one, to be designated in like manner, for two years only—the third being in for three years, which is the Constitutional term; the vacancies of the two former to be filled by the legislature, as they occur.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals and the Superior Courts to be elected by the joint vote of both Houses of the Legislature. Those now in office, retain the same, until the termination of the session of the first Legislature under the new Constitution, and no longer. The jurisdiction of the Interior Courts to be regulated by law. Judges removable by a concurrent vote of both Houses, but two-thirds of the members present must concur in such vote—impeachable for high crimes or misdemeanors by the House of Delegates; all impeachments to be prosecuted before the Senate.

The Virginia Free Press says: "The following are some of the advantages offerred by the new constitution.

1st. The representation in the legislature is made much more equal than by the old system. The county of Frederick is allowed three delegates, whilst it requires the counties of Mathews, Middlesex, Lancaster, Richmond, Elizabeth City and Warwick, to furnish the same number.

2d. The number of the House of Delegates is greatly reduced.

3d. The Judiciary is made more responsible, and all obstacles removed, to vesting the Judges of the superior Court with Chancery Jurisdiction.

4th. The right of suffrage is extended.

5th. The Executive Council is abolished, and an advisory Council of three members substituted therefor.

And lastly, an annual saving of perhaps 50,000 dollars, which will result from some of these changes.

Baltimore, as we are pleased to learn, is in a fair way to receive, at a small expense, a copious supply of water, from a source the competency of which is only just now discovered. It has been ascertained that the water of Guinn's Falls is at such an elevation above tide, as to admit of its being conveyed to the city by a canal not more than three miles in extent. The capacity of the stream is computed at about 10,000,000 of gallons in twenty-four hours. Preliminary to the construction of the necessary canals and reservoirs, which it is thought may be made at a cost not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, a sum about thrice that amount will be required for the purchase of mills and water rights—thus making the entire expense less than half a million of dollars.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

Loss of weight in cooking meat.—We recommend to all our economical friends the result of a thrifty housekeeper's experience in this matter, and congratulate the lovers of old English roast beef, that they may gratify their laudable predilection, and save many an honest penny at one and the same meal.

				lb.	oz.
4 pounds of beef lose, by boiling				1	0
4	do.	do.	do. roasting	1	0
4	do.	do.	do. baking	1	3
4	do.	mutton	do. boiling	1	14
4	do.	do.	do. roasting	1	6
4	do.	do.	do. baking	1	4

We will only add, that the devotees of boiled mutton and turnips are evidently first rate economists.—*National Gazette.*

A friend of the editor of the Savannah Georgian, recently from Havana, in reference to a paragraph in that paper on the subject of the new expedition of Ferdinand for the recovery of Mexico, states that Gen. San Llorente, commander of the second expedition, had arrived at Havana, so long as six weeks ago. Eight thousand troops were to follow him from Spain, and it was intended to raise 4000 on the Island. A number of troops have already arrived at Havana, from Spain, in small bodies, on board of merchant vessels, to prevent observation. Our informant further states, adds the Georgian, that a greater number of vessels had arrived at Havana, and remained in port, than had been known for years, with full cargoes of wine, olives, &c. Those vessels had been despatched from the mother country, on the receipt of the intelligence of the successful landing of Barradas, in the expectation of finding a market at Tampico.

Labor Saving Machine.—Mr. Samuel G. Reynolds, of Bristol, Rhode Island, has invented a machine for manufacturing wrought nails, with the same facility as cut nails are made. A company has been formed, a manufactory erected, and four of the machines put into operation, which are said to be capable of turning out several tons a day. The Providence Daily Advertiser, in speaking of the importance of the invention, says—"At the full speed, each machine will turn out 90 nails per minute. Allowing 12 hours operation each day, four machines will manufacture 258,200 nails per day. The nails are altogether superior in shape and head to those wrought by hand, and their tenacity for clinching, &c. is in every respect equal. The process is performed by passing ordinary nail rods, welded together, round a cylinder, from which the rod is drawn as fast as the machine will use it, first passing through a fire to render it sufficiently malleable. It is then seized by the machine, and the nail is drawn out, the fibres being preserved in parallel lines. The shank is held in a vice long enough to receive a blow, by which the head is formed, as in cut nail machines, and the nail is then cut off, by another motion, and dropped."

Cotton Seed Oil.—A correspondent in one of the Charleston papers, makes an estimate of the quantity of cotton seed, which, with proper care among the planters, might be obtained in South Carolina, for the manufacture of oil. If such a price was offered for it, as would induce them to forego its use as a manure, the writer supposes that very large quantities might be obtained for the purpose mentioned, which he thinks a valuable one. According to his estimate at least a million of bushels might be obtained in that state. As data for calculation, he mentions that a bale of long staple produces about 15 bushels of seed, and short staple rather more.—As a manure the seed is supposed to be worth 25 cents per bushel. In Greenville district it is stated that the manufacture of oil has commenced; and the oil is spoken of, for lamps and paintings, as equal to any other.—*Balt. Patriot.*

On Tuesday last the Mayor was induced, by information received from the Coroner, respecting a case in which the latter had held an inquest, to issue his warrant for the apprehension of a black man calling himself Cæsar Gimsoun, and practising in this city as a *steam doctor;* the charge being that of having caused the death of a black female child, about eight years old. Gimsoun was brought to the office, and, after examination, the Mayor committed the accused to answer for murder; not thinking the case one in which he could properly take bail. The principal witness was the mother of the girl, who swore that her child, by the doctor's directions, had been wrapped in flannel, placed over a tub of a boiling water, and kept there for a considerable time; the water being kept constantly hot by heated bricks thrown in at frequent intervals.—The child, who it should be remarked was seriously ill, screamed during the operation, and repeatedly begged that she might be released and laid upon the bed. Soon after the steaming she died; and two highly respectable physicians, examined by the Mayor, stated their decided opinions that the operation had caused her death.

The exterior skin, on the whole of the lower part of the body, had been scalded shockingly; and the interior was highly inflamed. These gentlemen had examined the body after death. They had not seen the child while living. Yesterday Gimsoun was brought, by habeas corpus, before the supreme Court; where it was decided that he should be admitted to bail, himself entering into a recognizance in the sum of one thousand dollars, with a surety for the same amount. Whether he procured bail or not, we have not learned.—*Phil. Chronicle.*

Daring Outrage.—This morning about 6 o'clock, one of the Washington stages was attacked about 300 yards from Pratt Street, at the commencement of the Washington road, by from 3 to 6 men, one of whom fired a pistol at the driver's head, another on the opposite side fired another pistol, the ball of which passed directly through his thigh and lodged in his pantaloons. The horses taking fright, dashed forward, and thus probably defeated the ulterior views of the desperadoes. The stage was brought up at the first toll gate, on the Washington road, about a mile beyond the scene of the outrage. The driver still kept his seat, but was found to be nearly exhausted from loss of blood.—Nothing further as yet has been heard of the villains by whom this daring outrage was perpetrated, as it were on the confines of our city. We trust they will not find it possible to elude the vigilance of our police, or defy the measures taken for their apprehension. It is supposed their intention was to rob the passengers, of whom there were ten in number, one sitting with the driver,—as a similar effort proved successful a few weeks since near Philadelphia.

It was but a day or two since, that a most daring attempt was made, by perhaps two of the same desperate gang, on the life of one of the deputy keepers of the penitentiary. A reward of $500 has been offered for the apprehension of the perpetrators of this outrage. This having been so closely followed by the attack above mentioned on the Washington stage, is evidence that our city is infested by a gang of outlaws, for whose apprehension the most decisive steps should be, and we doubt not will be, taken by the proper authorities. —*Balt. Patriot.*

Arrivals of Steam Boats at Shippingport, (from below,) during 1829.—Whole number of *Boats, ninety-one.* Whole number of *Trips, three hundred and sixty-five.* Total amount of Tonnage of the different Boats, including all the Trips made, *sixty-two thousand five hundred and eighty-four tons!*—*Louisville Public Advertiser.*

By the election of Gen. Jackson, we have gained—what? Can any one tell? Are our foreign relations on a better footing than they were? Is the condition of the merchant, the farmer, the mechanic, changed for the better? Is there stricter economy in the management of national concerns? If none of these objects have been accomplished, then we again ask, what have we gained by his election? This, and this only—the privilege of visiting the President under the care of a *brace of Constables.*—*Balt. Chron.*

In the recent debate in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Holmes, of Maine, said, in reply to Colonel Benton—

"The next charge against the East is, that a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, Mr. Adams, had discovered hostility to the West, in giving up our claims upon Texas? The Florida Treaty was negociated when he was Secretary of State, and it was long in negociation. I was then a member of the Committee of Foreign relations in the other House, and from the connection of that Committee with the Executive, I had an opportunity of *knowing* something of that negociation; and though I do not deem it proper to state particular conversations, *I do know* that the distinguished citizen *was the last* who gave up the *Colorado* for a boundary, and accepted of the *Sabine.*"

Officers of the Hornet.—Captain Norris; Lieutenants Daniel H. Mackay, Jesse Smith, John L. Thomas, John Hamilton; Surgeon, William Birchmore; Purser, Robert Pottinger; Acting Master, Edward Schermerhorn; Assistant Surgeon, J. F. Whitehill; Midshipmen, James N. Forsyth, Gust. R. A. Brooke, Charles A. Cannell, Edward Laub, Richard L. Tilghman, Samuel I. Washington; Master's Mate, Thomas W. Robinson; Acting Gunner, John Burns; Sail Maker, John Adams.

It is a harrowing, affecting catastrophe. Lieutenant *D. H. Mackay* was particularly known to us, as a scientific officer of superior talents. He was the author of the able article in the 8th No. of the American Quarterly Review, on the *New Maritime Artillery.*—*Nat. Gazette.*

Scottish Editors.—It is worthy of notice, how many of the best periodicals at present in existence are edited by Scotchmen. There are, in the first place our two leading Reviews, the Quarterly edited by Mr. Lockhart, and the Edinburgh, edited at first by Mr. Jeffrey, and now by Mr. Napier. Then there are two Foreign Quarterly Reviews, edited, the one by Mr. Gillies, and the other by Mr. Frazer, both Scotchmen. Then come the Magazines; and first of all Blackwood's, the sheet-anchor of which is our countryman Professor Wilson—then the New Monthly, at the head of which is Campbell the poet—and the Sharpe's London Magazine, started and supported by Allan Cunningham. Then we have two Philosophical Journals, under the auspices of two Scotchmen eminent in science—Dr. Brewster and Professor Jamieson. If we next turn to the weekly publications, we have the Literary Gazette, so popular both in London and out of it, edited by Mr. Jerdan, we have the Atlas, the largest paper in England, edited by Mr. Bell; and we have the Spectator, edited by Mr. Rintoul. As to the newspapers, they are too numerous to particularize; but is there not Mr. Stoddard of the Times, Mr. Stuart of the Courier, and Mr. Alexander of the Morning Journal—three of the most influential of any published in the metropolis? Many other Scotch editors are scattered over England, whilst we are not aware of a single English Editor in Scotland.—*Edinburgh Literary Journal.*

The Danville Intelligencer informs that our late Governor, J. Andrew Shulze, has been burnt in effigy at Berwick and Wilkesbarre, "*for his lenity to murderers and robbers!*" How fleeting is popularity!

Beet-root Sugar.—The manufacture of sugar from beet-root is still making way rapidly in France, with almost daily improvements. Within the last fortnight a manufacturer near Paris has taken out a patent, by which he undertakes to diminish the time hitherto required for completing the process at least one-third.

In a late judicial investigation, in London, the *Master of the Rolls* observed that he knew an old lady, who died about three years ago, and who gave out to the world that she was worth nothing, but left *two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling* behind her.

Married,

On the 27th ult. by R. Christy Esq. Mr. *Benjamin Trunick* to Miss *Priscilla Dickerson*, all of St. Clair Township.

Died,

At St. Mary's, Montreal, on the 4th ult. in the eighty-eighth year of his age, the Hon. SIR JOHN JOHNSON, Knight and Baronet, Superintendent-General and Inspector-General of Indian Affairs in British North America, and a Member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Lower Canada.

We find in the Buffalo Journal of Wednesday 20th ult. the following Postscript:—

"Died, this morning, at his residence in the Indian village near this place, the noted Seneca chief, Sa-gu-yu-whah-hah, (*Keeper Awake,*) so long known to the whites by the appellation of *Red Jacket*, aged 80 years."

MEETING.—A Stated Meeting of the Stockholders of the "Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association," will take place THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at their Warehouse, Wood street.

S. R. JOHNSTON, Sec.

Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1830.

DIAMOND SPARKS.

A VERY superior lot of Diamond Sparks, for Glass Cutters. Just received, and for sale, by WETMORE & HAVENS,

Second street, near Wood street.

February 2, 1830.—4t

FOR NASHVILLE.

The Steamer Talisman

WILL leave this place, for Nashville, on the first opening of the river. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply on board, or to ALLEN & GRANT.

February 2—tf.

TRIAL OF ANTICHRIST,

OTHERWISE the Man of Sin, for High Treason against the Son of God. Tried at the Session House of Truth, before the Right Hon. Divine Revelation, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Equity; the Hon. Justice Reason, of said Court; and the Hon. Justice History, one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Information. The Books will be ready within a few days, if God permit, and may be had at Mr. Patterson's Book-store, and from the Publisher.—Price 56 cents single, or 50 cents by the dozen.

ROBERT WILSON.

February 2, 1830.—8t

JAMES OWEN, vs. ROBERT REDDICK. } ON motion Mr. Bradford *January* 23, 1830. was appointed auditor, to apportion the proceeds of the sale under the execution in the Sheriff's hands among the partnership creditors of the late firm of Reddick & Owen. The auditor will hear the parties interested on Monday, the first day of March next, at half past six o'clock, P. M., at his office, in Liberty street, opposite Fifth street.

CHAS. S. BRADFORD.

February 2, 1830—3t.

C. J. SHEPPARD, Glazed Wadding Manufacturer, has constantly on hand, a supply of Black and White Wadding, either in large or small quantities.

N. B.—Residence corner of Short and Water-Street. Sept. 25.—6mo.

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware.

THE subscribers, having succeeded to the *Queensware Business* of Messrs. James Park & Co., now offer Country Dealers, City Retailers, &c. a large and well selected assortment of Blue Printed, Mocho, Painted, and C. C. Ware. Also, Gold Edged and Painted China; French Porcelain Tea Sets; Stone China Dining Sets; and a great variety of Mantel Ornaments.

Also, Pittsburgh Manufactured Plain, Moulded, and Cut Flint Glass.

Experienced Packers are employed; and *prices* and *terms of sale* shall be liberal.

WETMORE & HAVENS,

At the old stand of Messrs. James Park & Co. Second street, two doors east of Wood street.

February 2, 1830.—4t

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE assortment of superior *ivory handled KNIVES and FORKS*, in sets; Nut Crackers, silver and plated Butter Knives; plated Tea and Table Spoons; plated Casters and Candlesticks; Astral, Stand, Chamber and Liverpool Lamps; superior Mantel Ornaments, &c. &c.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,

Corner of Fifth & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, July 21—wtf

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND in Union street, at present occupied by by Mr. Joseph Barclay.

Also,—LOT No. 12, Brown's plan, bounded by No. 11 O'Hara street, Bedford alley and Brown street: 28 feet in front, by 123½ feet deep.

For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, corner of Water street and Cherry alley.

JAMES SCOTT.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1829.—wtf.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale a large Manufacturing Establishment, on the Ohio river, adjoining the upper end of the town of Wheeling, consisting of a Foundry 70 feet by 90 feet—with two Furnaces; together with all necessary fixtures—also a very large assortment of patterns of the most approved description for Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, hollow ware, &c. A very substantial Brick Work-shop, 52 feet wide and 130 feet long, three stories high, containing drums and lathes—a boring mill, and all appendages required for the construction of Steam Engines of the largest dimensions—the whole propelled by a first rate steam engine of 40 horse power; which raises a very large supply of water from the Ohio river for the use of the works.

They will sell the whole, or such part of that valuable tract of land adjoining the buildings as may be desired, the whole comprising about 120 or 130 acres, 80 or 90 acres of which contains a stratum of excellent stone coal from four to seven feet thick, supplying the works at one cent per bushel; two Brick Houses of three stories each, one two story, do.,—a frame ware-house, a large Barn, and 6 or 7 frame houses for the accommodation of work hands.

This property being bounded on the Ohio river nearly three-fourths of a mile, affords depth of water at all times sufficient to sustain steam boats, which can be built or repaired within fifty yards of the works.

Application by letter, or otherwise, to either of the subscribers, will be promptly attended to.—If not sold by the first of April, the above property will be rented for a term of years.

JOHN McCLURE,
JAMES H. FORSYTH,
THOMAS WOODS.

December 29, 1829.—3mw

THOMPSON & MILLER

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

FARMERS, BUILDERS, &c.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the MACHINE MAKING Business, in all its various branches, at their old established stand, Paterson, N. J., and from their long experience in business, and the aid of recent improvements, they are now prepared to furnish Machinery of the most approved kind, best materials, and superior workmanship, at the shortest notice, and at a great reduction from former rates. They also have connected with their Machine Shop, an extensive BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY, and will furnish Castings of all descriptions at the lowest prices. Plough Castings, Sash Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c. &c. constantly on hand. *Also*, Throstle Spindles and Flyers, Mule Spindles, Rollers, &c. &c.

GODWIN, ROGERS & Co.

Patterson, January 29, 1830.—w6mo.

The Adelphae Seminary,

THIS institution, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, is delightfully situated in Allegheny, and, as a proof of the healthiness of the place, there has not been, since its commencement, a single instance of serious indisposition.

The outfit required with each pupil is, a mattress, a bolster, two pair of sheets and bolster cases, with sufficient other covering suitable to the season, towels, brushes, combs, &c. and with respect to wardrobe, the selection to be made rather with a view to plainness than otherwise; but it is recommended to consult the principals on this subject, as *uniformity* in *style* of dressing is necessary to preserve harmony amongst the pupils.

TERMS YEARLY, to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board,	$ 120,00.
The French Language, Drawing, or Dancing, each,	10,00.
Music,	20 00.

No pupil will be received over fourteen years of age, or for a less period of time than a year, unless by special agreement.

Physician's and Dentist's bills, washing, and other incidental charges, at the expense of the Pupils.

No deduction made for any time a Pupil may be absent. Oct. 20—tf.

FOR SALE.

AT East Liberty, TEN ACRES OF LAND, with considerable improvements on it. The situation is most desirable for a Country Residence. It is bounded by the lands of Francis G. Bailey, John Beitler, and Thomas Salter. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any person who is desirous of purchasing such, will call on the subscriber, living on the land, and examine for himself. Possession can be given on the first of April next.

JAMES JONES.

East Liberty, Jan. 1, 1830—3mF.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the *HOUSE AND LOT* which he now occupies, in Allegheny town, being the same which was formerly owned by James Anderson.

Also, One First Rate *BAROUCHE WAGON AND HARNESS.*

SYLVANUS LOTHROP.

January 15—tf.

200 BBLS. best Superfine FLOUR, for family use.
5 bbls. CLOVER SEED
5 do. TIMOTHY SEED
50 do. SCORCHED SALTS
30 casks POTASH
3 do. PEARLASH
3 bbls. CASTOR OIL
2 pipes HOLLAND GIN
2 hhds. JAMAICA SPIRITS
20 bbls. MOLASSES
20 tubs No. 1 MACKEREL, for family use
10 tons Pig and Bar LEAD
30 kegs SHOT, assorted numbers
20 do. Plowman's PRINTING INK, warnt'd
20 doz. whole turned BUCKETS and TUBS, assorted sizes, from the factory of Thompson & Hart.

Also, An extensive assortment of GROCERIES and PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES.

For sale by *JOHN D. DAVIS*,
Jan. 29, 1830—3t. No. 45 Front street.

AN ORDINANCE

Concerning the Assessment and Appropriation of the City Taxes for the year 1830, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That for the purpose of raising supplies for the present year, there shall be levied and collected upon the persons, professions, trades, and property of the said city, made taxable, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

SECT. 2. *And be it further ordained and enacted*, That the sum aforesaid, together with the money now in the treasury, the arrearages of taxes heretofore assessed, as well as all money arising from rents, fines, forfeitures, licenses, &c. shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated in the following manner, viz.

No. 1.	Salaries of city officers to wit:—		
'	Mayor's Salary,	$400	
'	Treasurer's do.	300	
'	Street Commissioner's do.	365	
'	Clerks of Councils, do.	200	
'	Clerk of Market, do.	100	
'	Constables attending Market, do.	200	
'	High Constable's salary,	100	
'	Bell Ringer, do.	80	
'	Messengers of Councils, do.	50	
'	Assessor, do.	60	
'	Recording Regulator, do.	200	
'	Superintendant of Water Works, do.	600	
'	Engineer of Water Works, do.	600	
		—3245	
No. 2.	Cleaning Paved Cartways,	1500	
' 3.	Collecting and Lost Taxes,	850	
' 4.	Credits for Old Paving,	800	
' 5.	Stationary and fuel,	40	
' 6.	Repairing Streets, Landings, &c.	650	
' 7.	Wharves on Monongahela,	1,000	
' 8.	Paving Cartways,	3,606	
' 9.	Interest on City debts for Water	5,837	90
' 10.	City Bills in circulation, for the redemption and interest of	1,000	
' 11.	Water Works, for the further extension of and to pay arrearages of 1829,	10,000	
' 12.	Contingent Fund,	6,000	
		$34,528	90

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council, the 25th day of January A. D. 1830.

JOHN GRAHAM, *Prd. Com. Co'l.*

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, *Cl'k. Common Council.*
BENJ. BAKEWELL, *P. S. C. pro tem.*
SAM'L. H. SCOTT, *Cl'k. Select Council.*
Jan. 29, 1830.—3t.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Mayor to borrow a further sum of five thousand dollars.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That the Mayor of the city be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, on loan, any sum or sums of money not exceeding five thousand dollars, and to issue therefor, certificates under the seal of the corporation of one hundred dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, which interest shall be payable half yearly at the bank of Pittsburgh. And the certificates so issued, shall be signed by the Mayor, countersigned by the Treasurer, and shall be severally transferable by the subscribers or their legal attorney, executors, administrators, or assigns, by endorsement thereon at the office, and in the presence of the Treasurer of the city for the time being, and shall not be paid or reduced by the city, except with the consent of the holders thereof, before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six. And the money so borrowed shall be paid to the Treasurer of the city, and applied by him to the payment of warrants drawn on account of the several appropriations made by ordinance of Councils, passed 25th day of January, 1830.

SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the faith, credit, fund, revenue and corporate property of the city, be, and the same are hereby solemnly pledged for the payment of the sum hereby authorized to be borrowed as aforesaid, and for the payment of the interest of the same.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1830.

JOHN GRAHAM, *Prd. Com. Council.*

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, *Cl'k. Common Council.*
BENJ. BAKEWELL, *P. S. C. pro tem.*
SAM'L. H. SCOTT, *Cl'k. Select Council.*
January 29, 1830.—3t

NEW & FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS & SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are
Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do
Gentlemen's Calf skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do dancing and walking Pumps,
Do over Shoes— *not gum elastic*,
Do coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pitsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of good quality.

Also a constant supply of
Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colred and Yellow Roans for Boot-lining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1829—wtf.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Indiana county for the benefit of the laws of Pennsylvania made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that they have appointed the fourth Monday of March next, (being the 22d day) for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House in the borough of Indiana; at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

JAMES SMYTH.
January 26, 1830.—3t

CLARKE'S OFFICE, Jan. 29, 1830.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY of Pennsylvania, Class No. 2 for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1830. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 54 Number Lottery, 8 drawn ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

1 Prize of	$30,000.	1 Prize of	10,000.
1 Prize of	5,000.	1 Prize of	4,000.
1 Prize of	3,000.	1 Prize of	2,452.
5 Prizes of	1,000.	5 Prizes of	8,000.
10 Prizes of	500.	10 Prizes of	400.

Besides a great many of 300, 200, 100, 80, 60, 50, 40, 30, &c. &c.

Tickets -	$10 00	Quarters -	$2 50
Halves -	5 00	Eighths -	1 25

☞For sale, in a great variety of numbers, at CLARKE'S OFFICE.

DRAWING of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 1 for 1830.

3, 18, 26, 48, 45, 30, 32, 34, 31,

Nos. 3, 18, 34, a Prize of $100, besides others of 70, 60, 50, &c. &c. were sold at Clarke's Office.

For Prizes in the next class call on or address
J. M. CLARKE.
No. 110 Market between 5th and Liberty Street.
Jan. 29, 1830.—3t

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 2 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty-Four Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.—☞Adventurers will please apply, or send their orders, early.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,452		2,452
5	1,000		5,000
5	800		4,000
10	500		5,000
10	400		4,000
10	300		3,000
10	200		2,000
46	100		4,600
46	80		3,680
46	60		2,760
46	50		2,300
92	40		3,680
92	30		2,760
220	20		18,400
8280	10		82,800
9624 prizes			$198,432
15180 prizes—24804 tickets.			

Tickets -	$10 00	Quarters -	$2 50
Halves -	5 00	Eighths -	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.
Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.
☞Where have been sold and paid more prizes than at any other office or offices in the Western Country. Pittsburgh, Jan. 29, 1830.

MANAGERS' OFFICE.

THE following are the numbers drawn in the Union Canal Lottery, Class 1 for 1830:
3, 18, 26, 48, 45, 30, 32, 34, 31.
Nos. 30, 32, 34, a prize of $1000, sent to Ohio.
Nos. 30, 34, 45, a prize of $500, Pittsburgh.
Nos. 30, 34, 48, a prize of $400, Virginia.
GEORGE A. COOK.
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.
Jan. 29, 1830.

Westmoreland Burr Mill Stone

MANUFACTORY.

On Loyalhanna Creek, about 8 miles from Greensburgh, and 3 miles from New Alexandria.

THE proprietors, grateful for the flattering encouragement they have received, inform their friends and the public, that they have lately received, and are receiving, a large supply of

FRENCH BURR BLOCKS,

from the Cities of New York and Baltimore, purchased from the importers, and selected by Isaac Munson with great care.

Those giving orders for MILL STONES, are requested to be very particular to state whether they are wanted for flouring alone, or for all kinds of grain. I. M. who principally conducts the factory, having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and who is himself an experienced Miller, is well aware of the great importance that the stone should be made in the most perfect and faithful manner; shall therefore use all his skill in fulfilling the engagements of the firm, as no stone will be delivered unless WARRANTED; and presume they can furnish them at a lower price than they can be bought east of the mountains.

ISAAC MUNSON, *at the Factory.*
JAMES BRADY, *Greensburgh.*
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Agent, Pittsburgh,

Who has a supply now on hand, and where they will constantly be kept for sale.
October 16—6mo.

Corn in the Ear.

THOSE who may wish to have the above article, are informed that it may obtained at a large keel boat, at Wood-street Wharf, a short distance below the bridge.

As the blockading squadron has appeared in your waters, the proprietor suggests to the citizens of Pittsburgh, that it may not be amiss to lay in a full supply, lest the siege be longer than might be anticipated.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 29, 1830.—3t*

TOWN LOTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall sell at public auction, on the 10th day of March next, at Letart Falls, Meigs County, Ohio, a number of Town Lots. Terms of sale to be made known on said day. JOHN SAYRE.
January 22, 1830.—tf

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

INSURE against loss and damage by Fire on all Stone, Brick or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Machinery, Engines and Furniture contained in them. Also on all Steam, Keel or Flat Boats that navigate the western waters and on their cargoes.

The subscriber having been appointed surveyor for that office is ready to make surveys of any of the above described property or vessels &c. within the city or vicinity and forward the surveys to the Agency at Cincinnati Ohio, where Policies will be executed. Apply at No. 99, Market Street.

CHARLES PLUMB,
Surveyor.
Pittsburgh, September 14, 1829—w6mo.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the *HOUSE AND LOT* which he now occupies, in Allegheny town, being the same which was formerly owned by James Anderson.

Also, One First Rate *BAROUCHE WAGON AND HARNESS.*

SYLVANUS LOTHROP.
January 15—tf.

HATTERS' FURS, TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

JAMES H. DAVIS,

CORNER OF MARKET AND FRONT STREETS,

OFFERS for sale an extensive assortment of Hatters' Furs and Trimmings, consisting of

Beaver,	Coney,
Otter,	Russia,
Muskrat, Nutria,	Camel's Hair,

Spanish and Saxony Hat Bodies,
Figured Satins, Pelongs, Pongees, Glazed Muslins,
GILT LEATHERS,
Morocco Skins and Skivers,
Binding, Banding, Buckles, &c.
100 dozen WOOL HATS.

Together with a great variety of articles in his line, which will be sold low.
January 15—7t

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

LINEN & COTTON GOODS, VIZ.

LINENS.	UNION LINENS.
Damask	Damask
Diaper	Diaper
Towels	Towels
Shirtings	Shirtings
Sheetings	Sheetings
Drillings	Drillings
Stripes	Checks

WHITE COTTON GOODS.	COLOR'D COTTON GOODS.
Diaper	3-4 to 7-4 Tickings
Birdeye	3-4 to 5-4 Checks
Jeans	3-4 to 4-4 Pl'ds & Stripes
Drillings	7-8 Fustians
Shirtings	Yellow Nankins
Sheetings	Blue do.
Counterpanes	Hdkfs. and Shawls
Coverlets	3-4 and 7-8 Calicoes

Checks, from 6¼ to 25 cents per yard; Plaids and Stripes, from 9 to 20 cents; Tickings, 12½ to 50; Damask Table Cloths, from $2 to $10 per cloth; Diaper and Birdeye, 50 cents to $2 per cloth; Calicoes, 13 to 18 cents.

THE above mentioned Goods are offered for sale at the eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage. That the quality of the cloth is not inferior to any manufactured in the United States, long experience has given satisfactory proof; and notwithstanding upwards of 700 yards is daily manufactured, in no instance has any complaint been made by the purchaser of either the quality or color of the cloth. Merchants who have not yet examined the prices and quality of the above goods, are requested to do so. Orders will be received to make goods according to sample or pattern, and delivered on short notice.

Having made arrangements with Eastern and Western Woollen Manufacturers to receive consignments, a suitable assortment of Broadcloths, Satinetts and Flannels, will be kept on hand, and sold at manufacturers' prices.

☞COTTON YARNS, from No. 5 to 40, white and colored, at the lowest prices.

***Satinett Chains, white and blue warped, to order.

☞Terms accommodating, and a discount of 5 per cent. allowed on all orders exceeding $100.
January 22, 1830—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.
Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES VERNER, Grocer, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to present them legally attested for settlement. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ANN VERNER, *Executrix.*
JAMES BROWN, } *Ex'rs.*
JAMES VERNER, }
Pittsburgh, Jan. 26, 1830.—4t

European & American Agency;

More particularly with Great Britain and Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on an ELEVENTH TOUR, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT.

And return to Pittsburgh, in November, 1830.

Many years ago, he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances can be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received: Lands, Houses and Tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificate; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestuy que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c.

If it is required, reference can be given, in every part of the U. S. and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Two hundred acres of first rate land, near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y. 160 acres, do. near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio; and, four beautiful lots, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, in the town of Mercer, Pa. for sale low. J. S.

☞The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.
December 8, 1829.—tf.

J. E. JUNGMAN,

TEACHER of Music on Piano Forte, opposite the Post Office, 2d Street. Music, Instruments, &c. for sale. Pianos tuned, &c.

"GIRLS' PRIMARY SCHOOL."

Where G. Jungman teaches Spelling Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.—Number limited.
Jan. 15, 1830.—tf.

TO LET.

IN Wood street, No. 132, A STORE ROOM, thirty-five feet deep by fourteen in width, with a cellar of the same dimensions, and a room on the second and third stories each, of thirty-three feet by thirteen. Possession will be given on the first of April. Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER,
Jan. 19—wtf. No. 130 Wood street.

TO LET.

THE STORE & Dwelling House, in Hays' Row, No. 74 Wood str't. For terms, apply to WM. HAYS, Liberty street.
January 22—tf.

TO LET,

TWO WAREHOUSES, in Front Street, Nos. 68 and 89.
H. HOLDSHIP.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 22—tf.

Superior Garden Seeds.

WARRANTED FRESH.

AT PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

MESSRS. C. AVERY & Co. corner of Market and Fourth streets, have just received an extensive assortment of *Esculent vegetable seeds*, from the Establishment of Messrs. D. & C. Landreth, of Philadelphia, one of the most extensive in the union.

To the *growth* of garden seeds Messrs. Landreth devote particular attention. It may not be irrelevant to the interest of the purchaser of this article, to premise, that with every change of hands the character of seeds becomes unavoidably more dubious; hence a great advantage in dealing at first hands. From the preparation of the soil, through the process of sowing, cultivating, maturing and harvesting the seeds, Messrs. Landreth have it all under their personal inspection, thus they become acquainted with their quality, and can obviate errors which mere *venders* must ever be liable to; under these circumstances they conceive that to pledge their reputation will be a sufficient guarantee to purchasers; therefore each package bears their label and warrantee.

Messrs. Landreth's collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Green-house Plants, &c. is not excelled by any in the union.

Orders for Trees, Shrubs, Bulbous Roots, &c. eft with Messrs. C. Avery & Co. agents for Pittsburgh, will be promptly executed.
January 12, 1830.—11t.

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50 DOLLARS REWARD.

AN ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROB.

ON Saturday night last, my son, Oliver Ormsby was attacked by three men, about the middle of the Allegheny bridge, and knocked down three or four times by clubs; finding his situation dangerous, he called for assistance, which was in a noble manner afforded by some citizen, unknown either to him or myself. I feel bound to be his friend, and therefore wish him to call on me.

One of the villians has, in all probability, a rent in his coat, between the shoulders, and perhaps a flesh wound, inflicted by the boy in his extremity, with a broken knife: this may lead to discovery.—The above reward will be paid to any person who may give such information as will lead to a conviction. On the arrival of assistance, to prevent detection, they threw their lantern into the river.

GEO. EVANS.
Dec. 25, 1829.—tf

PLASTER PARIS.

402 Barrels (white) Ground Plaster Paris; just received, and for sale, by
STEELE & CARLISLE,
Dec. 15.—3m. 90 *Front Street.*

The New Lisbon Palladium and Beaver Argus, will insert the above two months, and forward their accounts to this office.

TO LET,

AND possession given on the first day of April next, a Dwelling House and Lot of Ground, containing about six acres, situated on Grant's Hill, and lying partly within the limits of the city. Apply to ROBERT WATSON, on Grant's Hill, at the end of 7th street.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1829—tf.

ARTHUR TAPPAN & CO.

No. 122 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,

HAVING enlarged their Store, intend keeping a large and complete assortment of

EUROPEAN AND INDIA SILK

GOODS,

at all seasons of the year; and, particularly, they will make arrangements to have a full supply *early in January next*, for spring sales. They also keep large supplies of *LEGHORN HATS, SILK AND COTTON UMBRELLAS, and PARASOLS.* They invite merchants from the Western States generally, and especially those who have not been accustomed to visit New York regularly, to examine their goods before making spring purchases.

Without making invidious comparisons between New York and other cities, it may be stated that a large proportion of the goods imported into the United States are consigned to this city, whence they are afterwards sold into the different states; and that the Packets from France and England arrive almost every week. It is obvious, therefore, that it is for the interest of respectable merchants to visit this place, for the purpose of examining into the state of the market, before making their spring and fall purchases.

Liberal credits will be given, and notes will be taken, payable at the Banks in the vicinity of purchasers.

☞Merchants bringing respectable letters will be introduced to the best houses in this city, so as to be able to make up entire assortments in every branch of business.
December 1, 1829—2m.

ANTI-MASONIC MEETING.

THE friends of Anti-Masonry in the County of Allegheny, are respectfully requested to attend a meeting, to be held on Thursday, 4th day of February, 1830, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the usual places of holding *General Elections* in the respective townships of said county, for the purpose of choosing two delegates each, to assemble at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh on Saturday, 6th February, and select four delegates to represent said County in an Anti-Masonic State Convention, to be held at Harrisburgh on Thursday 25th Feb. 1830. The meetings for the city of Pittsburgh will be held as follows: That for the East Ward at the house of J. Briceland, on Wood Street, and that for the West Ward at the house of Joseph Welsh, in Irwin Street, at 6 o'clock, P. M. on Thursday, 4th February, 1830.

BENJ. DARLINGTON.
Chairman Standing Committee of Correspondence.
J. M'LAUGHLIN, Sec'y.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.
Nov. 27—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.
Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

WALLACE & BEGGES,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS

No 29, Market, Corner of 2nd Street,

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a large and most splendid assortment of

WATCHES,

Jewellery, & Fancy Goods,

of every description, viz: Gold and Silver Chronometers, Patent Lever, Lapine, Repeating, and Plain WATCHES, JEWELLERY of the latest fashion, with a general assortment of goods in their line of business. They are now prepared to sell *Wholesale or Retail*, on very accommodating terms.

Constantly on hand watch and clock Tools and Materials—wholesale and retail.
June 26, 1829.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu*, *Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, at *the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.
October 10—tf

Damask Table Cloths.

SIX, eight and ten quarters, of any length that may be required, wove by Thomas Brown, for sale at the DOMESTIC WAREHOUSE, No. 26, Wood street. Also

Towne's Diaper Table Linen.

Orders for the above addressed to the subscriber will receive prompt attention.

GEO. COCHRAN of Richd.
March 3.—tf Agent. P. M. A.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Allegheny Town
August 25, 1826.—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*
Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings*, &c. &c. will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

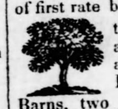
LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish, and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

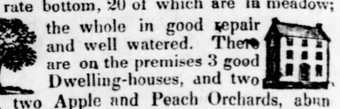
JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28—tf.

☞A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale the TRACT OF LAND lately occupied by the Rev. John Riddell, deceased, situated on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; two miles from Noblestown, and ten miles from the City of Pittsburgh. The state road from Williamsburgh to Pittsburgh runs through the tract. It contains 430 acres, of which about 200 are cleared; upwards of 50 acres of first rate bottom, 20 of which are in meadow;



the whole in good repair and well watered. There are on the premises 3 good Dwelling-houses, and two



Barns, two Apple and Peach Orchards, abundance of Stone Coal, and a good Mill-Seat.

☞The tract will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. The terms will be made known by either of the executors, who reside near the land.

HUGH RIDDELL,
WM. STURGEON, } *Ex'rs.*
BENJAMIN KELSO,
October 13, 1829.—tf

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and while they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co.
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF.
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY.
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

COMMISSION HOUSE,

ST. LOUIS.

THE subscribers, late from Florence, Alabama, have rented the large Stone Warehouse, at the steam boat landing, next building to Messrs. Hill & M'Gunnegle, for the purpose of transacting a general *Commission Business*, under the firm of SPROULE & BUCHANAN. They will strictly attend to all business committed to their care, and are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments.

GEORGE SPROULE,
ANDREW BUCHANAN.
Dec. 15.—4m

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER,
Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.
Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.
March 24, 1829—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

Front, beween Market and Wood Streets,

HAS received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from N. Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

WHISKEY, FLOUR, SCORCHED SALTS, RAGS, &c. will be taken in Barter at market prices.
April 21, 1829—tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 87, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and

KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN.
June 23, 1829.—tf